FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1839. [NO. 1149.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

SILK WORM EGGS.

ABOUT one Milllion of Silk Worm Eggs, of the best quality, for sale by the subscriber. About one-half of them are the produce of worms fed exclusively on the White mulberry.

WM. H. MAFFITT.

June 1, 1839. 48-tf

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

Parlor Organ.—The Parlor Organ, or Seraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past Winter, is now offered for sale at cost.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.

J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co. N. C., *May* 31, 1839. } 48-9*w*.

Look Here!

I HAVE just received,
300 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plaistering,
12 do rotton Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair for plaistering,
Laths kept constantly on hand

All of the above is for sale by the subscriber, and fresh supplies constantly received. Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

June 3, 1839. 48-8w.

N. B. I am prepared to do Plaistering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

The Exercises

OF the Second Session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTE will commence on the 8th day of July, 1839, and end on the 5th day of December. All who are disposed to send Scholars to this Institution, are requested to make early application to Mr. W. F. Leak, Mr. Pickett Leak, or Mrs. H. Green, Principal of the Institution. Terms of Tuition as heretofore. Boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Rockingham, June 1, 1839. 48-4w

An important Job.

A CONTRACT for extensive repairs to the Court House and Jail for Marion District, will be let out by the Commissioners of Public Buildings on the first Monday in July next, at Marion Court House.

Proposals, addressed to the Subscriber by that time, will be attended to. Those desiring a profitable business, would do well to give this prompt attention.

A. L. SCARBOROUGH.

June 3, 1839. 48-4w

Notice.

ALL persons are warned not to trade for a Note of One Hundred Dollars, payable to Henry B. Hedgpeth, made by the subscribers. The said Hedgpeth is now indebted to Cor's D. Smith, one of the obligors in said Note, considerably more than what the Note calls for, and he (as we are informed) having left the State without settling his business, we are determined not to pay the said Note, it being the only one which he held or holds against us.

SAMSON D. SMITH,
C. D. SMITH.

Carthage, N. C., May 28, 1839. 48-4w

Just received and for sale at the Auction Store,

50 PIECES GEORGIA NANKINS,
11 boxes old TOBACCO,
6 casks LONDON PORTER.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 27, 1839. 47tf

Notice.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., a small bay MARE and COLT. The Mare is about 8 years old, in thin order, and has several white spots on her back, occasioned by the saddle. The Colt is a bay Filly, one year old, and rather badly grown. A liberal compensation will be given for the delivery of one or both of them, and all expenses paid.

Any information respecting them thankfully received.

ISAAC YATES.

Rockingham, May 22, 1839. 47-4w

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

[IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose to sale, on Monday the 1st day of July next, (it being the first Monday of the month,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Lots and Tracts of Land, to-wit:—

17¾ acres of Land on Harrington Hill, adjoining Beatty, McPherson and others, on a credit of twelve months.

Two Lots of Land in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South side of Grove street, near the Jail, on a credit of six months.

Two Lots in Campbellton, No. 79, 97, and a part of the adjoining Lot, on a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required in every case.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Clerk & Master.*

May 20, 1839. 46*ts*

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.

SABRY WRIGHT.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., *May* 21, 1839. } 47tf

Advertisement.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WILLIAM W. McFARLAND,—Mr. McRae came to see me about this report that is in circulation about that note, and wanted me to give him a line to you from me. I can say that I never believed it, only what you told me. I am satisfied about it, and am willing to sign any thing that you will draw up that will clear him, that you can and will sign. Mr. McFarland, it is out of my power to come to see you today.

STAFFORD GIBSON.

May 9, 1839.

We, the undersigned, having understood that there is or has been a report quite prevalent in circulation as regards C. T. McRae's having forged our names to a certain Note, take pleasure in saying we fully believe he did not.

WM. McFARLAND.

May 10, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Richmond County. }

This is to certify, that it was the information that I received from William W. McFarland that caused me to believe the report with regard to a Note being in circulation signed by C. T. McRae, Stafford Gibson and W. McFarland.

STAFFORD GIBSON.

May 12, 1839.

N. B.—I have in my possession the originals of the above correspondence between Stafford Gibson and William W. McFarland, as well as Mr. Gibson's certificate at bottom, and can prove the signatures of each as represented above.

CHARLES T. McRAE.

Marlborough District, S. C., *May* 20, 1839. } 47-4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY,

Between { George B. Atkins, and Edward Webster.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Webster, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Bill to the Defendant, requiring him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

(From the Minutes.)

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

May 25, 1839. 47tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

FOR SALE.

A VERY fine young blood MARE and COLT. The Mare is by Marion, and her dam by the Old Archy. The Colt by Flatterer, Capt. Bradford's fine Horse. Apply to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27. 43-tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19*tf*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

NEW BOOKS.

CLARKE on the Mulberry and Silk; Comstock's Practical Treatise on the same subject; Life of Wilberforce; Pericles and Aspasia; Riches without wings; The Cabinet Minister, a novel; Romance of the Haram, by Miss Pardoe; Bianci Visconti, N. P. Willis's play; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; do 75 Receipts for Pastry; Smart's Horace; Letter Writer; U. S. Speaker; &c.

New Piano Music, and Piano Instructer; Blank Books; Ruled Paper; Ink, Pens, Quills, &c.; with a variety of School Books; Just received by

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1839.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46*tf*

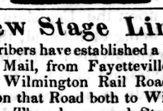
☞ The Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Ashborough Citizen, Lincoln Transcript, Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Star will insert the above six months and forward their accounts to this Office.

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville (Campbelton) Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in thin order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse.

W. S. LATTA.

March 13, 1839. 42-2*m*



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27*1*Ypd

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Molasses.

30 HHDS. prime bright Retailing MOLASSES, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

May 21, 1839. 46-4*w*

New Work on Carpentry.

BENJAMIN'S BUILDER'S NEW GUIDE, just published, and received for sale by

E. J. HALE.

May 21, 1839.

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1839. 44tf

Just received and for sale,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 boxes assorted CANDY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1839. 43*tf*

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32*tf*

Executor's Notice.

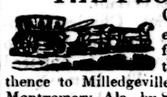
AT May Term of Bladen County Court, (last,) the Subscriber qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Alexander Cromartie, deceased, and hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEO. CROMARTIE, *Ex'r.*

Elizabeth Town, May 1839. 46-5*wpd*

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14*tf*

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER.

THE JEWS—THE PROPHECIES—PALESTINE.

No little interest appears to have been excited throughout the religious and learned world, in relation to the great movements of the European powers towards the East, the missionary labours in that region of the globe, the increased attention of the Christian world to the Holy Land, and the desire of removal and *actual removal* of numbers of Jews to Jerusalem. These events are, we believe, by divines of every denomination of Christians, as well as by the Jews themselves, considered as tending to the rapid and coming fulfilment of prophecy. And here, we may remark, which we do without adding any comment of our own—that eminent clergymen in this city have recently declared their belief that the second coming of the Messiah is not far distant. Indeed, a friend assures us that only a few Sundays since, a divine stated in his sermon that, judging from the writings of the most eminent commentators on the prophecies, from the belief of the Christian clergy generally, and more than all, from an attentive perusal of the Holy Scriptures, that somewhere about the year 1847, or 1867, or near those periods, was thought to be the important time for the verification of the great prediction. The clergyman alluded to, also emphatically noticed the progress of events, which he considered to be of a character that portended the approach of some mighty change. Our attention has been called to the subject more particularly just now, in consequence of seeing an able and deeply interesting article in a late number of the London Quarterly Review, and another from the pen of Major Noah, in the New York Evening Star, upon the same topic. Thus, the matter is not only agitated in the pulpit and in religious writings, but also in literary and even political publications. The very minds of men seem to be called towards the Jews, their movements—their conversion, and the Holy Land. The introduction of steam has done wonders towards opening to that part of the world, a rapid communication with Christian countries; and affording great facilities to Christian travellers. The evident influence of Christian powers over the policy of the Sultan of Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt, also tend to create a belief that some great political change is about to affect the East, and Mahommedan countries in particular; and it will be remembered that Palestine has been in the possession of the followers of Mahomet, ever since the last of the Crusades.

The article in the Quarterly is both eloquent and argumentative. The writer emphatically observes "that since the battle of the five Kings against four, recorded in the 14th chapter of Genesis, nearly 2000 years before the time of our Saviour, until the wars of Napoleon, 1800 years after it, this narrow but wonderful region has never ceased to be the stage of remarkable events. He also observes "that a very recent English traveller has encountered many Jews on the road to Jerusalem, who invariably replied to his inquiries, that they were going thither to die in the land of their fathers." The belief of the ultimate gathering together of the nation upon that cherished spot, is very general among the Jews of every section of the world. "Though they have seen the temple twice, and the city six times destroyed, their confidence is not abated, nor their faith gone. For 1800 years, their belief has sustained them, without a King, a prophet or a priest, through insult, poverty, torture and death,—and now, in the 19th century, in the midst of the march of intellect, and what is far better, in the greater diffusion of the written word of God, both among Jews and Christians, we hear from all an harmonious assent to the prayer that concludes every Hebrew festival—"The year that approaches—Oh! bring us to Jerusalem."

It is added, in connexion with this subject, that the conversion of Jews to the Christian religion, has of late years been without precedent in history. A number of illustrious instances are mentioned, and, what is believed to be still more important in the general result, the feeling of friendliness and fellowship between Jew and Christian is rapidly becoming stronger.

A highly important undertaking, as connected with this subject, has recently been commenced in England. A large sum of money has been raised for the establishment of a Christian Church at Jerusalem; and if possible, on Mount Zion itself. Missionaries are already on the spot, and nothing is considered wanting but to complete the purchase of the ground on which to erect the sacred edifice. A British Vice Consul has been appointed for Jerusalem; whose jurisdiction is to extend to the whole country known within the limits of the ancient Holy Land. We regret we cannot find space for the whole of Major Noah's article, but the substance of it, with such extracts as we have room for, will be read with interest. The Major copies the speculations of the London Quarterly Review, and expresses the opinion that "the political events of the east are taking a direction which, in the progress of time, and not very remote, will require the intervention of some new and powerful nation, to check the advances of Russia towards the Persian dominions—to protect the British possessions in India, and divert the current of trade through shorter and more direct channels—to interpose or mediate between the despotic and fierce conflicts now carrying on by the Sultan of Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt—to open the old ports on the Syrian cost of the Mediterranean, and revive their former commerce—to retrieve the long neglected agricultural districts of Syria—to adopt valuable and important projects of Internal Improvement connecting the maritime ports with the embouchments of the Red Sea, by means of Rail Roads over the level plains; improve the navigation of the Nile and the Euphrates, and infuse new energies into that once powerful and always deeply interesting country, by means of capital, protection, mild and equitable laws, and a just, liberal and tolerant government. To accomplish these important objects, the attention of all nations is about to be directed to the Jewish people, so long and so faithfully protected by the Almighty—so long and so unjustly persecuted by man."

He then proceeds to examine into the practicability and feasibility of the project, and to calculate what can be done. His argument is, that not the Jews, but the Christian powers can accomplish every thing, and he says:

The learned, and particularly pious Jews, deemed it sinful to anticipate the period by any movement of their own, when it shall please the Almighty to fulfil his promise of restoration; they rely on miracles, probably without reflecting that God works by human agents; that he disposes of events, and inclines the hearts of men to certain actions, which when taken up and carried out in their proper spirit, works the very miracles long promised and most desirable. The Jews, therefore, can only co-operate; the Christians must act as pioneers in the great work, and they owe this debt to the Jews;—they owe it for all their sufferings and persecutions for centuries before the Reformation; they owe it in relation to their preservation of the scriptures—the hope and consolation of religion; they owe it to them in the fulfilment of all the promises made to the ancient and chosen people; they owe it to the character of him who came as is said, "to fulfil the law."—Every where we see societies and communities established to effect some good object—Bible societies, missionary societies, societies for various charitable objects, temperance and reform societies, but as yet no society has been established among Christians for the restoration of the Jews. South America is free—Greece is liberated—the negroes are emancipated—Christianity has almost exhausted it resources, in seeking for good objects in carrying out the principles of faith; and yet the eye has not been directed to the remnant of Israel—the deservedly favored people of Almighty God—the nation that stands like a lofty pillar amid the ruins of empires. The time approaches for action—this country, ever foremost in good works, can do much to incline the governments of Europe to favor the project of the restoration of the Jews, by encouraging the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan to consent to a transfer of that territory for a stipulated and liberal price, by which the Jewish nation may peaceably occupy their former possessions without the shedding of one drop of human blood. But this must be done separate and apart from any conditions of evangelizing or conversion. No obstacle must be thrown between the promises of the Almighty to his chosen people, and their full and complete accomplishments. Let the restoration be made through the influence and exertions of Christians, and the first great step will have been taken to show what is meant by "the fullness of the Gentiles," and time will accomplish all that is desired. Were there no other considerations in this restoration, it would be justified by the march of civilization, arts, letters, science, and good government, which would triumph where now all is barren and despotic.

Let this subject be reflected upon and acted upon, by statesmen and friends of Liberty and Law throughout the world. Religious men will not lose sight of it—they will meditate day and night on the restoration of the Jews, and the promises made to them, and their miraculous preservation for the fulfilment of those promises. They will rejoice to witness it, and it will be a jubilee throughout the world.

"For lo! the days come, saith the Lord, that I will bring again the captivity of my people Isreal and Judah, and I will cause them again to return to the land, which I gave to their fathers, and shall possess it." "And I will break the yoke from off thy neck, and will burst thy bonds, and thou shalt no longer serve strangers; but ye shall serve the Lord his God, and David their King, whom I will raise up unto them. Therefore fear not thou, O my servant Jacob, neither be dismayed, O Israel; for lo I will save thee from afar, and thy seed from the land of their captivity, and Jacob shall return, and shall be in rest and quiet, and none shall make him afraid. For I am with thee, saith the Lord, to save thee, though I make a full end of the nations whither I have scattered thee, I will not make a full end of thee. I will be God of all the families of Israel, and he shall be my people."—*Jeremiah.*

The North Carolina Duel.—The Norfolk Beacon persists in its account of the alleged duel between a Mr. Wilson of New York, and Mr. Shocco Jones of North Carolina. If a Mr. Wilson of New York has been killed, nobody misses him,—but we are convinced the story is all a humbug. We should think it about time for Mr. Jones to put down the joke.—*New York Express.*

German Principalities.—The principality of Liechtenstein on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance, is so extensive as actually to comprehend 2 45-100 square miles. Of this immense territory it is said in the German works, that it contains fine forests, rears a considerable number of horned cattle, and its Prince maintains a guard of honor and a company of soldiers. Cooper, in his excursion to Switzerland, complains he could not find this Principality, although he sought diligently the honor of being its first American discoverer.

We observe that one of the Dukedoms of Germany of a territory four times as large as Liechtenstein, is held by the second son of the late Duke; the eldest and regular Duke being a farmer in Warren county, Missouri, refuses to exchange his plantation for a title. Whether his refusal be justifiable, must depend on the pecularities of the case; for there may be circumstances in which the self denial of consenting to be a German Duke would be obligatory.

North American.

Horrible.—The Woonsocket (R. I.) Patriot of the 24th ultimo contains an account of a series of horrible consequences resulting to one family in the town of Exeter, in that State, the head of which was a widow of 70, through the instrumentality of intemperance. The old lady had one only beloved daughter, who was married and lived in a neighboring State—her husband was a drunkard. In a fit of fury that husband and father buried an axe in the head of his wife, and sent her in a moment, unprepared, into the presence of her final Judge. A messenger carried the melancholy intelligence to her mother; while she was preparing to attend the funeral of her daughter another messenger arrived with the appalling news that a son had committed suicide by drowning himself in a neighboring river while in a state of intoxication. Her cup of bitterness, although full, was yet to receive another draught. Within little more than a week, another son died by drinking a large portion of intoxicating liquor.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A Reflection.—It should be remembered that every loathsome inmate of penitentiaries and State prisons was once a gentle, inoffensive, and prattling child, and that every criminal who has expiated his "crimes upon the gallows" once was pressed to a mother's heart, and drew his life giving nourishment from her bosom! Bad moral training, wrong influences, and debasing examples, do their work, and transform endearing offsprings into ferocious men, who shock humanity by the foulness of their guilt and monstrous audacity of their crimes.—*Lynn Freeman.*

Melancholy Accident at Niagara Falls.—We learn from the Buffalo Commercial of Monday, May 27th, that Dr. HUNGERFORD, of Troy, was instantly killed that morning at the Falls of Niagara. In company with LINDSEY, the guide, he had descended the Biddle stair-case on the American side, and was standing near the water, when a mass of rock, weighing several tons, fell from the bank above, a height of some 150 feet, directly upon him. LINDSEY suffered a severe contusion on his left arm, but was not otherwise injured.

To cure Botts in Horses.—Every body who has a favorite horse should be acquainted with the remedies that may be useful, if the horse should be attacked. The following remedy for the grub, comes from a good source: "To make the bot or grub let go his hold, give the horse a quart of molasses or dissolved sugar, with a quart of sweet milk—in thirty minutes you will find the horse at ease; then pulverise an eighth of a pound of alum—dissolve in a quart of warm water, and drench your horse; after two hours or less, give the horse one pound of salts, and you will effect a cure. I have never failed."

A very amusing scene occurred in one of the adjoining counties during the sitting of the Circuit Court. A Constable who had been lately inducted into office, was in attendance on the Court, and was ordered by the judge to call John Bell and Elizabeth Bell. He immediately began at the top of his lungs, "John Bell and Elizabeth Bell." "One at a time," said the judge.

"One at a time, *one at a time,* ONE AT A TIME," shouted the constable.

"Now you've done it," exclaimed the judge, out of patience.

"*Now you've done it,* NOW YOU'VE DONE IT, NOW YOU'VE DONE IT," yelled the constable. There was no standing this—and court, bar, and bystanders, broke out into a hearty laugh, to the perfect surprise and dismay of the astonished constable.

Illinoian.

A laughable story has been going the rounds of *salons* in Lisbon. The youthful Queen detected her husband in the act of *saluting* one of the maids of honor, and losing the dignity of the Queen in the feelings of the woman, she soundly boxed the ears of both parties on the spot!

Climax.—A lecturer on the history of chemistry, thus described the celebrated Mr. Boyle:—"He was a great man, a very great man; he was the father of chemistry, and the brother of the Earl of Cork."

The New York Whig, speaking of the appointment of Harmanus Bleeker, of Albany, as Charge des Affaires to Holland, remarks that Mr. B. is a *veteran Federalist;* whereby additional evidence is furnished, we presume, of the "Jeffersonian Democratic Republican States Rights" character of President Van Buren and the party by which he is sustained!

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Convention of Delegates from the several Counties composing the 7th Congressional District, met pursuant to notice, at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on Saturday, May 25th, A. D. 1839. Present from

Anson.—Alexander Little, John Grady, Thomas S. Ashe.

Cumberland.—D. G. McRae.

Montgomery.—Thomas Pemberton.

Robeson.—Dr. Warren Alford, Dr. Neill McNair, John Gilchrist.

Richmond.—Gen. Alfred Dockery, Robert Steele, Stephen Wall, Jas. D. Pemberton, Allen McCaskill, A. C. McKinnon.

On motion of Gen. Dockery, John Gilchrist, Esq. of Robeson, was called to the Chair, and Thomas S. Ashe, and D. G. McRae, requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Little moved that a Committee be appointed, consisting of one Delegate from each County represented, to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, whereupon, the following Delegates were appointed to form said Committee, viz: Alexander Little, of Anson, D. G. McRae, of Cumberland, Thos. Pemberton, of Montgomery, Dr. W. Alford, of Robeson, and Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond.

Mr. Little, as Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were severally read, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the principles and policy of the present Administration of the Federal Government, as exhibited in its illegal and corrupting interference in elections—its proscriptive character—its attacks upon the independence of the Judiciary—its opposition to a thorough investigation into the conduct of public affairs, in order to a remedy, in violation of the most solemn pledges—its imbecile and vacillating course in reference to the currency—its disregard and defiance of well settled public opinion, in the continued recommendation of the fiscal measure known as the Sub-Treasury—its unjust course in regard to that noble inheritance of the people, the Public Lands—and furthermore, its increased and increasing extravagance in the appropriations, and wastefulness in the expenditures of public monies—which, unless stayed by the reforming and renovating hand of those in whom all political power is vested, will require heavier impositions and further enlargement of the *Debt* already created to sustain it—are all viewed with alarm by this Convention, as dangerous to the liberties and destructive to the highest interests of the republic.

1. *Be it therefore Resolved*, That we have no confidence in the Administration of Martin Van Buren, and that we will use all honorable means to prevent his re-election, in order that a demonstration of public sentiment may inscribe "on the list of Executive duties in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *Reform*; which will require particularly the correction of those abuses *that have brought the Patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the Freedom of Elections*, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed *the Rightful course of Appointment*, and have *placed or continued Power in unfaithful or incompetent hands*. That "in the performance of this Task," a successor "may endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will insure in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation, depending for the advancement of the *Public service*, more on *the Integrity* and zeal of the Public Officers, than on their *Numbers*."

Jackson's Inaugural, 1829.

2. That the reform of abuses promised by the Administration party ten years ago, then pretended, are now really needed, and that the principles of Whig reform are fully set forth in Gen. Jackson's Letter to Mr. Monroe in 1816—in his Address to the Tennessee Legislature in 1825—in the Executive Patronage Report in 1826—in the Retrenchment Report of 1828, and in Gen. Jackson's Inaugural in 1829.

3. That the Public Lands, being the common property of the several States of this Union, the proceeds from the sales thereof should be divided among the same. That the pre-emption and graduation bills, and the fixed design to cede this inheritance of the people to the new States, by the party in power, are all in violation of the rights of the old States, and destructive to the long cherished hopes of the friends of *Free Education to the People*.

4. That the revenue derivable from imposts under the "Compromise Act," will be amply sufficient for the public service under a plain and economical Administration of the government; that the friends of the Administration, in advocating a cession of the Public Lands to the new States, do not contemplate them as the source of future revenue—thus, the argument advanced by them, that a just division of the proceeds from the sales thereof, among the States, will again fix a high *tariff* upon Southern industry, is false, delusive, and insulting to the good sense of the people, and that we view their opposition to this "great measure of deliverance" of the uneducated of our population from the thraldom of ignorance, as hostility to *popular Education*.

5. That the practice pursued by the present Administration in removing men from office for opinion's sake, is at war with the genius of our republican government, and a measure of despotism, befitting the arbitrary rule of tyrants only.

6. That the patronage of the general government, which has been brought to bear in elections, under our late and present administrations, is dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be tolerated by a free people.

7. That the Judiciary is a distinct and co-ordinate branch of our government, and one of the strongest safeguards of liberty, and that all attempts to intimidate or undervalue its free and independent deliberations, is but an effort in character with others of the present administration, to consolidate all the powers of government in the Executive branch thereof—a thing unknown to our constitution, and should be condemned by all freemen.

8. That the Sub-Treasury system, now supported by the party in power, is a scheme which, but a few years ago, was truly declared by the same party to be *anti-republican, and subversive of liberty:* and that the adoption thereof would not only be endangering the people's money, but would add to the patronage of the Executive, already too extensive, and combine the purse and the sword in the same hands.

9. That the opinion expressed by Gen. Jackson, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, "that characters should be selected, most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without regard to party, to fill the offices of government, is both sound and republican, but that its opposite, "the spoils belong to the victors," acted upon by the party in power, was more appropriate to the camp of Marius or Scylla, than the halls of the American Congress.

That we approve of the resolutions passed at the last Legislature, generally styled Rayner Resolutions, and that the course of our Senators in relation thereto, was undignified, contemptuous to the Legislature and a majority of the people of this State, and a gross violation of their understood and expressed political principles and pledges.

That this Convention, approving as it does, of the course heretofore pursued by the Hon. E. Deberry, as our Representative in Congress from this District, will use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That the undeviating republicanism of Henry Clay of Kentucky, his high talents, great experience in public affairs, and eminent services, entitle him to our confidence, and that we recommend to the Counties in this District who have not already acted on this subject, to hold primary meetings, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of sending a Delegate to Harrisburg—and that selection of a suitable individual to represent this District, be made at an adjourned meeting of this body on Tuesday of Richmond County Court, in July next.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Delegates to this Convention, from the several Counties, be, and are hereby constituted a Committee of correspondence and vigilance, for their respective Counties.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this Convention adjourn, to meet again on the Wednesday of Richmond Superior Court, in September next, at 12 o'clock M., at this place.

The meeting was severally addressed by Gen. Dockery, Alexander Little, Esq., John Grady, Esq. and Jas. D. Pemberton, Esq.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chairman.*

THOMAS S. ASHE, D. G. McRAE, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: With your permission, I will say a few words in reference to Ministers of the Gospel becoming members of Congress. Whilst it is clear they are not prohibited by the United States constitution, it is equally plain, (at least to my mind) that their own sense of duty ought to forever restrain them from attempting to occupy a seat in our National Legislature. Look at the nature of his high and holy calling, who has been chosen of the great head of the Church an embassador of Jesus Christ—it is to teach his fellow-men who are daily dying around him, (perhaps vast numbers of them unprepared for Heaven), all things commanded, and administer the ordinances inseparable from God's house. And are these things so trifling and unimportant in the estimation of Ministers of Jesus Christ, that they may be abandoned at any time, merely for the purpose of serving tables? Are the political affairs of the world of greater worth to mankind than those of a religious character? The one is but of momentary utility then, Ecclesiastics inform us, (when in the Pulpit,) but the other of inconceivably great and endless consequences. To me it appears altogether improbable that a man can feel conscious (with Paul) that a dispensation of the Gospel is committed to *me*,—Yea, wo is unto me if I preach not the Gospel, and at the same time feel anxiety to immerse himself soul and body in political strife. If such a procedure be not unfaithfulness to God, I cannot conceive what would be, and he who would, for the sake of a little earthly power, prove untrue to his Maker, could scarcely be confided in, I should suppose, by his fellow-men. How often have these political priests affected to be greatly concerned for the Salvation of mankind, and yet by their own shewing, when an opportunity presents itself, they renounce or suspend the holy function, as if it were entirely a small matter to preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances, and what they are perfectly competent to lay down or take up at pleasure, with innocency in the sight of a heart-searching God.

If there be indeed, (as many profess to believe,) a divine call to the office of the Ministry, what awful responsibility rests upon him to whom Heaven has assigned the lofty position of a Religious Instructer. There is something forbidding, I should presume, in the ordinary course of electioneering, to the modest and refined sensibility of an exemplary, conscientious Minister of Christ. What a tremendous stoop to make an every day business, for weeks in succession, (Sabbaths scarcely excepted,) of mingling with all kinds of irreligious people, from the arch infidel, who denies the being of God, or the Divinity of his Son, Jesus Christ, down to the poor, bloated, spotted drunkard, and court their favour, at whatever cost of feeling or sacrifice of principle. And should the mode of electioneering by the use of the inebriating bowl, prevail, who will excuse from his full proportion, this political priest. Has he not voluntarily left the sacred desk, if it be but for a season, and entered the field for political preferment, and may he not count upon treading the same way that has led others to the throne? To expect exemption from what is common, is vain and presumptuous. To receive the favor of the world, one must necessarily conform to the principles and practices of the world, and this is the amount of Christ's declaration, if ye were of the world the world would love its own, but because I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you. How despoiled must the spirit of Christ's Minister be, before he can get his own consent to flatter and fawn with every man he meets, however base his character, for the purpose of receiving his help at the polls on the day of election. Alas! how ridiculous the conduct of such a favor-hunting priest, in the view of all enlightened and impartial minds, and how extremely at variance with the life of our adorable Redeemer and his inspired Apostles—what an unjust representation of the comparative value of things, heavenly and earthly. Against such a procedure, not only ought every branch of Christ's Church in the United States to exert its influence, but also every lover of civil liberty, for reasons I may, if permitted, more fully hereafter adduce.

COSMOPOLITE.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders held their Annual Meeting on the 31st May. From the Treasurer's report it appears that the following articles were transported on the river the year ending 1st May, 1839.

DOWN.

4,279 bales Cotton,
7,654 barrels Flour,
118 Hhds. Tobacco,
2 barrels Spirits,
6,229 bushels Grain,
1,639 Casks Flaxseed,
$977 66 freight on articles not enumerated above.

UP.

69,309 bushels Salt,
2,273 Hhds. and Pipes,
3,225 barrels,
441 Tierces,
356½ tons Iron,
1,856 casks Lime,
$14,529 9 freight on articles not enumerated.

Being a *decrease* in Cotton of 4,659 bales, and an *increase* in Flour of 3,027 barrels, and Flaxseed 672 casks, and shewing an aggregate increase of up freight of 50 per cent, compared with the previous year, (the year of general depression.)

The Stockholders have placed *Cotton Yarn* among the enumerated articles, and fixed the Toll at 5 cts. per bale.

The Officers were all re-elected, to wit.

E. L. WINSLOW, Esq. *President.*
JAMES MEBANE,
NATHAN MENDENHALL,
JOHN H. HALL,
C. J. WILLIAMS, } *Directors.*
G. McNEILL, *General Agent, Treasurer, &c.*

Retrenchment.—The following table, exhibiting the total expense of collecting the revenue of the United States, for a series of years, from 1818 down to 1837, shows, as many other similar documents have shown, in what manner the promises made to the people in 1825, 6, 7 and 8, of *retrenching* the expenses of the Government, have been fulfilled. It seems useless, however, to publish such facts as these, for the more profligate the administration appear to be, the closely do "the party" adhere to them—*corruption has become the order of the day*, as Gen. Jackson said it would; but who have been instrumental in the fulfillment of this prophecy? Who are the defaulters, and who endeavor to shield them from exposure?

1818	$769,206 50	1828	$889,327 45
1819	870,220 14	1829	944,489 18
1820	777,964 32	1830	1,009,059 95
1821	700,528 97	1831	1,155,971 77
1822	728,964 82	1832	1,287,553 09
1823	745,989 55	1833	1,402,118 86
1824	758,350 14	1834	1,358,951 79
1825	864,085 53	1835	1,320,533 76
1826	855,162 57	1836	1,414,528 10
1827	851,521 29	1837	1,497,275 04

Raleigh Star.

It was said of a young lady who expressed a wish to be married, that she was a *belle* that wanted *ringing*.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The election for 13 Members of Congress takes place in this State on the second Thursday of August next. As opposition has been brought out in every District, probably, where it is intended, we subjoin a list of the Candidates, with *a guess* as to the result.

In the Mountain District, James Graham (Whig) has no opposition, for the simple reason that it would be hopeless. The same remark will apply to the Surry District, represented by that sterling Whig, Lewis Williams.

In the Mecklenburg District, Mr. Conner (Van) is opposed by Gen. B. M. Edney (Whig). The chances, we should think, are decidedly in favor of Mr. C.

In the Salisbury District, represented by Mr. Rencher, the Candidates are Charles Fisher and Pleasant Henderson. The latter is the regular Whig Candidate, though we have no doubt Mr. F. will receive many Whig votes, having acted with that party until the new Finance question sprung up, and being with them, even now, so far as we have any certain knowledge. If both hoist the Whig banner, unequivocally, the result will be hard to foretell until after the election; but if Mr. F. gives any reason to doubt his adhesion to Whig principles, Mr. H. will, in our opinion, be certainly elected—for this District is Whig to the backbone.

In the Caswell District, the Candidates are Augustine H. Sheperd (Whig) and John Hill (Van). We presume Mr. S's election is certain.

In the Raleigh District, Dr. Montgomery (Van) is opposed by G. W. Haywood (Whig). This will be a remarkably close contest. Each party hopes, and will strive for success.

In the Warren District, Gen. Hawkins is opposed by Mr. Hilliard, both Administration men. The chances are in favor of the General, decidedly.

In the Halifax District, Mr. Bynum (Van) is opposed by Col. Long (Whig,) and with every prospect of success. The difference between them at the last Election was only about 70 votes.

In the Edenton District, Maj. Sawyer, who was elected a Whig but became a Sub-Treasury man, is opposed by Kenneth Rayner—the talented young Whig who has so distinguished himself in our State Legislature. All accounts from that quarter represent Rayner's election as certain.

In the Newbern District, Charles Shepard, also elected a Whig but converted to the beauties of Van Burenism, is opposed by Col. Biddle (Whig). The last "Newbern Spectator" asserts confidently, that Biddle will be elected.

In the Wilmington District, Gen. McKay (V. B.) has no opposition as yet.

In the Fayetteville District, Edmund Deberry (Whig) is opposed by William A. Morris (Van.) We consider Mr. Deberry's election certain.

In the Tarboro' District, Edward Stanly (Whig) is opposed by Dr. Hall (V. B.) and we have heard no one yet, hardy enough to question the triumphant re-election of the former.

So that the Whigs have a fair chance of carrying *ten* out of THIRTEEN Districts. We do not say they will *certainly* succeed to this extent, but we have good grounds to hope it.

Hillsboro' Convention.—A Convention of Whig Delegates assembled at Hillsboro' on Friday last, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to be run in this District, in opposition to Dr. MONTGOMERY. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq. of this City, was unanimously selected, and it will be seen from the subjoined Correspondence, that he accepts the nomination. It is with both pride and pleasure, that we announce this fact, because we know, if elected, he will do honor to his native district, and we are confident his fellow-citizens of Wake will be gratified at the opportunity of showing in what high estimation they hold him. Mr. Haywood will prosecute the canvass with energy and industry, and will certainly be elected, if indefatigable zeal to support the true interests of the country, and a just construction of our National policy entitle a candidate to success.—*Raleigh Register.*

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—The Third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was held at the Office, in this City, on Monday and Tuesday last. The Report of the Chief Engineer shows that the work is being rapidly completed. The Excavation and Embankment is finished to within seven miles of Raleigh, and the balance, comprising but a very small amount of work, will be done within a few weeks.—On the parts completed most of the timber has been laid, and the Iron for the whole distance, between Henderson and this place, has been purchased. Upon that portion of the Road already in use, the receipts from the transportation of freight and Passengers have greatly exceeded the expectations of the friends of the Road; indeed, such has been the press of goods and produce at the different Ware-houses, that the limited power employed by the Petersburg Company upon the Road has been found entirely inadequate to the conveyance of freight as fast as it might accumulate. Every exertion has been made by the parties interested, however, to give satisfaction, and we understand such arrangements are now making as will enable the company, during the present year to place their own Engines upon the Road.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq. was re-elected President, and the following gentlemen elected Directors for the ensuing year, *unanimously*, viz: Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, John H. Bryan, Joseph W. Hawkins, William Robards.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Supreme Court of the State commenced its Summer Session in Raleigh on Monday last, the 10th inst.

Orange and Guilford.—The Crops of Wheat, Oats and Rye, in these two great Grain-growing counties, we are glad to learn, are unusually promising. The Chinchbug has done some injury to the Wheat in places, but the damage is only partial.

Raleigh Register.

MR. VAN BUREN FOR THE TARIFF.

That Mr. Van Buren is and was for the Tariff, the Journal of the Senate of the U. S. proves conclusively.

On the 13th of May, 1824, the Tariff act entitled "an act to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," passed in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 21.

Mr. Van Buren voted in the affirmative.

The following extract from the Journal of the Senate of May 13, 1828, exhibits him as sustaining throughout, the Tariff act of that date, called, and properly called, The "Bill of Abominations."

"The amendments to the bill entitled 'an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, having been reported by the committee correctly engrossed, the bill was read the third time, as amended; and,

On motion of Mr. Hayne, that the said bill be postponed indefinitely, it was determined in the negative—Yeas 20, nays 27.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Berrien, Bouligny, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Cobb, Ellis, Hayne, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, McKinley, Macon, Parris, Smith of Md., Smith, of S. C., Tazewell, Tyler, White, Williams, Woodbury —20.

Those who voted in the negative, are—Messrs. Bernard, Barton, Bateman, Benton, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, JOHNSON of Ky., Kane, Knight, McLane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Robbins, Rowan, Ruggles, Sandford, Seymour, Silsbee, Thomas, VAN BUREN, Webster, Wiley —27.

On the question, "Shall the bill pass as amended?" it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 26, Nays 21.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are—Messrs. Bernard, Barton, Bateman, BENTON, Bouligny, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, JOHNSON, of Ky., Kane, Knight, McLane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, VAN BUREN, Webster, Willey—26.

Those who voted in the negative are—Messrs. Berrien, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Cobb, Ellis Hayne, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, McKinley, Macon, Parris, Robbins, Sillsbee, Smith of Md., Smith of S. C., Tazewell, Tyler, White, Williams, Woodbury—21.

So it was resolved, That said bill do pass with amendments.

The President has appointed John Neville, Collector of the Customs at Natchez, vice James Stockman, "who has vacated the office." Has *he*, too, gone to Texas?

The Lynchburg Virginian.

Wm. Leggett, Esq. who, notwithstanding he was an open and avowed Abolitionist, had been recently appointed "by the Northern man with Southern feelings," Confidential Agent at Gautemala, died suddenly on the 29th ult. at Rochelle, (N. Y.) where he had been residing some months in ill health.

Paradoxes.—Mr. Van Buren was against the South on the Missouri question, which may be regarded as the incipient stage of the Abolition fever; and he is called a Northern man with Southern feelings and principles!

Mr. Van Buren is treated with great forbearance by the Abolition press, and but the other day was fulsomely complimented by Dr. Channing, the big gun of Abolitionism, in a public address; and yet we are told that he is the head of the Anti-Abolition party of the North.

Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison, who were both in Congress during the agitation of the Missouri controversy, stood by the South with manly intrepidity and patriotic firmness; and yet we are now told that the South cannot trust these gentlemen.

Mr. Clay is universally hated by the Northern Abolitionists—is traduced by their orators, denounced by their presses, and caricatured in their print-shops, as a slave-holder and the champion of slave-holders; and yet he is held up to the people of the South as the favorite candidate of that traitorous faction for the next Presidency!

No argument can, it seems to us, present these facts before the public mind in a more imposing light than their naked statement. The candid and intelligent will at once appreciate their force, and do justice to all parties: The prejudiced and the ignorant will not believe, though one rise from the dead.

Lynchburg Virginian.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

"*Humming's all the go.*"—The schoolmaster has been very little abroad among a portion of our people, if we may judge from the success of some of the tricks of the Van Buren men to gain votes. During the late canvass for Congress, a Whig, thinking he had hold of a good subject to try his electioneering skill upon, began to reason with a countryman very earnestly in favor of Dr. Mallory's election. He soon found his mistake, however. "I shan't vote for Mallory" said the man, "because, if he is elected, I shan't get no more than two and three pence a dozen for hog fish, and two and three pence a bushel for oysters, like it was in old times. Holleman's my man; they tell me he promises to keep up the prices—three and nine pence for hog fish and four and six pence for oysters. So I shall vote for him any way you can fix it.

The voters in Princess Anne who obtained the right of suffrage under the new Constitution of Virginia, were plied with a new argument to bring them over to the Administration: they were told that "poor men" never had the right to vote till Jackson came to be President; and that they owed the privilege to him! One vote was actually turned by this gross fraud on the understandings of the people.

The Silk Stocking gentry.—A good anecdote is told of the canvass in the Norfolk District. It occurred at St. Bryde's, in Norfolk county. Mr. Holleman, descanting on the silk stocking Aristocracy, Dr. Mallory seized him by the leg, and lifting his foot up to the popular view, showed that Mr. Holleman himself had on silk stockings! It was done in humor, and produced a roar of laughter.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Governor of a Southwestern State lately urged upon the Legislature, that the penitentiary being completed, they ought to pass laws for supplying it with tenants. The State of Mississippi bids fair to furnish tenants ready made to all her neighbors—the officers of justice being first in the generous example of supplying the deficiencies of neighboring sovereignties. The constable pulls the nose of the United States judge—the clerk of the court spits in the Governor's face—preachers *lynch* each other without benefit of clergy—and, if they go on, a detachment of the navy will have to go up the river, and bombard them *a la Qualee Battoo.*

Charleston Mercury.

Special Verdict.—Three young men were recently tried in Cattaraugus (N. Y.) for shooting and mortally wounding a dog. The written verdict of the jury was: "All three guilty; plaintiff's damages assessed at 6 pence; and each of the defendants to have another shot at the dog!"

CHARLESTON, June 7.

From St. Augustine.—By the schooner *Stephen & Francis*, Capt. Magee, arrived yesterday, we received the *News* of the 1st instant, to which office we are indebted for the following intelligence:

"An old man named George Brackenberry was killed by the Indians at Picolata, near the landing, on Thursday last, his house rifled and burned down.

On Wednesday night last a party of Indians attacked the house of Mr. Ostein, at Alligator, on the road to Newnansville, killing Mr. Ostein, and wounding Mr. S. Dill and Miss Ostein.

On Saturday afternoon, a detachment of Dragoons, brought in from Picolata, a free negro named Morris, taken up under some circumstances of suspicion connected with the recent murder of Brockenberry at Picolata. It is however satisfactorily ascertained to have been the work of Indians, as the command which went in pursuit followed the trail for several miles.

The situation of the people of this Territory is now infinitely worse than it has ever been, a nominal treaty of peace is proclaimed, and citizens are murdered with impunity.

Information from Vera Cruz, by way of New Orleans, confirms the report of the defeat of the Revolutionary party in Mexico, and the execution of General MEXIA. URREA and his companions had taken flight. The battle which led to this result lasted several hours, and was decided against the insurgents by the arrival and charge of a body of cavalry commanded by Gen. SANTA ANA in person. MEXIA was tried forthwith by a court-martial, sentenced to death, and shot at 5 o'clock the same day.

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG (VA.) ARENA.

A great deal of rejoicing, at home and abroad, at the result of the Virginia elections, has been quite premature on the part of the friends of the Administration. They have gained no victory. The Whigs, by themselves, have not now a majority on joint ballot—nor had they last year. The Whigs and Conservatives combined, had, last year, an overwhelming majority; they have now a majority, but slightly reduced, and ample for all working purposes. So that, for all practical ends, there has been no change wrought by the late elections for the Legislature.

In the Congressional election, the Whigs have lost one (Dr. MALLORY) and gained two (Messrs. HILL and GOGGIN,) whilst there is every reason to believe that another (Mr. BARTON) will eventually take his seat.

If, in these circumstances, the Administration party can find any thing to rejoice at, we are too benevolent to wish to spoil their joy. The Enquirer knows better how the land lies, and betakes itself, therefore, to ciphering and coaxing this and that Conservative.

We learn (says the Saratoga Sentinel) from a gentleman who has just returned from Washington, that the PRESIDENT and the SECRETARY OF STATE intend visiting the Springs this Summer, and that they may be expected about the last of June or early in July.

Mr. Webster.—The Loco Foco papers of New York, insist that Mr. Webster received some sixty or seventy thousand dollars, before he went to Europe, as a donation. The Commercial disposes of the matter in the following summary manner:—

"In dismissing this subject we again repeat that the assertion, or insinuation, that Mr. Webster has received A DONATION OF MONEY UNDER THE DISGUISE OF A LOAN, IS UTTERLY FALSE, and we further declare that for every cent of money he saw fit to take up on loan, he was compelled to give ample security, and held to as rigid terms as other borrowers of money; and we take great pleasure in making the farther addition, for the information of those who interest themselves in Mr. Webster's pecuniary affairs, that he is not in a situation to require a donation from any person, nor will he long be compelled to practice his profession."

One of the most glaring and objectionable specimens of "Executive interference with the freedom of Elections," that we have ever yet seen, is to be found in *the Globe* of Thursday last, in which the ATTORNEY GENERAL of the United States appears under his own sign manual, *in propria persona*, as the writer of an electioneering paper intended for the Tennessee market, written and sent to a citizen of that State, to be used in the political contest now going on there, and published now for the benefit of the party generally. This article is an elaborate vindication of the conduct of Mr. VAN BUREN during the late war, and a labored attempt to prove him to have been a "war democrat." If the duties of Mr. GRUNDY's office, for the performance of which he receives a handsome salary, are so light as to enable him to devote much of his time to "interference with the elections" in the States, the compensation ought to be decreased. At any rate, we had thought that Mr. GRUNDY, now that he is ensconced in a comfortable berth, would have borne in mind his own famous speech, in which he said that he "never saw an office-holder busy with elections, that he did not think that he (the office holder) was more concerned about his bread and butter than his country."

Alexandria Gazette.

Mr. Boyd's lands are to be sold at auction by the Government. We hope, however, that he will not suffer by the operation.

Miss. paper.

Boyd stole nearly a hundred thousand dollars from the people, and his locofoco friends hope that he will not suffer by the sale of the lands, which he has purchased with the stolen money. Their feeling for him is like that of the old maid for her lap dog that had bitten a huge piece out of a gentleman's leg. "Poor little dear creature!" exclaimed she—"I hope it will not make him sick."—*Louisville Journal.*

The whig papers are getting less and less decent every year.—*Globe.*

You say so merely because the Whig papers paint the loco foco party correctly, and that party is continually growing more and more hideous in its features. "A plague on this mirror" exclaimed a wrinkled old maid; "mirrors are a thousand times worse now than they used to be twenty years ago."

Prentice.

The Next Congress.—The election in Virginia being over, we can now form a pretty fair estimate of the probable complexion of the next House of Representatives. Members of the House have been chosen in 18 States, in which have been elected ninety-one Whigs and ninety Loco Focos. In the last House, there were from the same States seventy-three Whigs and one hundred and six Loco Focos—exhibiting a Whig gain of thirty-four votes.

The representation from the States, which are yet to choose, stood thus in the last House.

	Whig.	Loco Foco.
Alabama,	2	3
Indiana,	6	1
Kentucky,	12	1
Maryland,	5	3
Mississippi,	2	0
North Carolina,	8	5
Rhode Island,	2	0
Tennessee,	10	3
	47	16

The Boston Atlas, from which these particulars have been derived, sums up the prospects and results as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

	Whigs.	Loco Focos.
Already elected,	91	90
States to choose,	47	16
	138	106

To secure a majority in the House, the Loco Focos must gain *sixteen* members *clear*. *Where* will they get them?

The following States are yet to choose, and their representation stood thus in the last Congress:

	Whig.	*Loco Foco.*
Alabama,	2	3
Indiana,	6	1
Kentucky,	12	1
Maryland,	5	3
Mississippi,	2	0
North Carolina,	8	5
Rhode Island,	2	0
Tennessee,	10	3
	47	16

The 'Independent Treasury.'—One of our Van Buren cotemporaries, who is, as all of them are, "for an Independent Treasury, and against a National Bank," attempts to enumerate the *advantages* of that favorite measure of the Administration. We will quote one or two of his items. He says—

"*Its* TENDENCY *will be to* PREVENT *an accumulation of a* surplus *in the Treasury.*"

The cause of this *tendency*, is not mentioned; but he doubtless had in view the many *leaks* which are daily discovered in the Treasury, as well as the migratory quality which its many *legs* has imparted to it.

Again, the editor says—

"*It will place the revenue of the country under the* CONTROL *of the* AGENTS *of the people.*"

The truth of this position is very forcibly illustrated by the million and a half of dollars abstracted by Messrs. Swartwout and Price, and other smaller sums which have been placed "under the *control* of the *agents* of the people." We do not know that our Van Buren cotemporary is, or even desires to be, one of these *agents;* but we can fancy that in such a position this argument would obtain additional force.

These two very cogent reasons in favor of an "Independent Treasury" will suffice for the present.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

"*Home Manufacture.*"—J. & R. Sloan have at their store a supply of *Nails* and *Brads*, of various sizes, manufactured by Fullenwider and Burton of Lincoln county. The article could not be distinguished from the northern manufacture—except, indeed, it might be by their superiority. This speaks well for the mineral resources of North Carolina, when developed by spirited enterprise. How much longer will the people of the west feel the necessity of easy communication with their brethren of the east, where they might compete with northern manufactures? Verily, Old Rip Van Winkle's "*bowels yearn.*"

Greensborough Patriot.

The president will secure the revenue by getting it out of the hands of the banks and placing it in charge of the faithful agents.

Globe.

Oh yes—he'll render it perfectly secure by placing it in the pockets of his leg treasurer. "Come in here out of the rain, said the shark to the little fishes."—*Prentice.*

A FALSEHOOD DETECTED.—The Richmond Enquirer lately contained the following question and answer, among many others of similar import:—

"Where are Arthur Tappan and William Lloyd Garrison, and Gerrit Smith? They are all bitter, uncompromising WHIGS."

This was copied into the Globe, Standard, &c., as if it contained Gospel truth. But the New York Whig, published where these abolitionists live, says it is utterly false. The Whig says:—

"The men above named were all Whigs, until they became Abolitionists, *but are now decidedly and openly hostile to the Whig party, because of their Abolition.* They agree with the Whig party on most questions, but oppose it because it is not an Abolition party, which this falsifier asserts it to be. They did their utmost to defeat us last Fall; and the influence of one of the three Abolitionists above named, had the effect of sending three Loco Foco members to the next Congress from this State, where three Whigs would have been sent, if he had only kept out of the contest against us. None of these men either are or pretend to be Whigs; none of them will vote for any Whig named for the Presidency, but if Henry Clay is the Whig candidate, they will vote for Van Buren to defeat him."

We yesterday conversed with a gentleman direct from Mississippi, who states that there is hardly a shadow of doubt remaining that the Whigs will carry the State by a triumphant majority. This to us, is pleasant intelligence. We look with the most intense anxiety to the States which have yet to elect members to the next Congress, as on the efforts of the Whig party within their borders depends the issue, whether they shall have a majority or not. The Old Dominion has done her duty—let others profit by her example.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Equal Rights.—The Rockville Journal complains grievously of the immunities enjoyed by hogs in that town. Among other instances of the lenity with which they are treated, that paper states that a citizen of Rockville, upon retiring to rest a few nights since, found three of these bristly loafers snugly stowed away in his feather bed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1839.

REV. MR. CULPEPER.—We have not yet heard from this gentleman in reply to our inquiry on the subject of the slander of "Justice," though we *here* received from Anson county ample evidence to satisfy any one that the story is a mere invention of the enemy, and contradicted by the express declarations of Mr. C. But we prefer to await Mr. C's own statement.

THE ELECTION.—We have cheering accounts from the upper counties of this District. In Anson we are assured that Mr. Morris cannot get more than from 3 to 400 votes; in Richmond, 75 or 80; and in Montgomery, Mr. Deberry will, as usual, sweep the platter. This is the best test of a man's worth, when his county-men, his neighbors, sustain him with the unanimity with which Montgomery has always sustained Mr. Deberry.

As for the lower end of the District, we think we can safely promise that Mr. Morris's majority in Cumberland will not be equal to Mr. Bethune's; and in Moore and Robeson all signs will fail if we do not gain handsomely.

All that is wanting to increase Mr. Deberry's majority in the District, is the active zeal of his friends. They have a sleepless and unscrupulous party to contend with, and it becomes them to use all fair means to sustain their principles, and to put down the present extravagant and corrupt dynasty.

The Carolinian thinks that "the circulation of the last number of the Observer amongst all the voters of this District, would secure the election of Mr. Morris." Indeed! then should we have accomplished what the labours of the Carolinian, if prolonged till doomsday, will never effect. If the Carolinian is sincere, we would advise it to stop its own paper, and go to work to print an edition of the Observer. "It is de last hope," as the French Doctor said, when about to kill his patient lest he should die a natural death.

VILE HOAX.—Some miscreant lately sent us a notice of two marriages in Richmond county, the first of which turns out to be a marriage of negroes, and the second purporting to be of a young gentleman and lady of that county, is a hoax. We have taken such steps as we hope will lead to the detection of the base wretch who could thus trifle with the feelings on so delicate a point; and if we succeed we intend to give his name a conspicuous place. We hope, too, to see the rascal prosecuted.

The letter was mailed at Rockingham, postpaid, and had a name, probably forged, attached to it, leaving no room for suspicion of its genuineness. The parties thus trifled with, are, Mr. Nathaniel Covington and Miss Malinda McCaskill, to whom we tender our most sincere regret at our innocent participation in the wrong done them.

VIRGINIA.—BETTER STILL.—The last county in Virginia has been heard from, and it has returned a staunch Whig, in a place of a Tory. This county had been given up by the Whigs. The entire result is sufficiently gratifying to the Whigs, who have gained two members of Congress, and probably three, and lost but one, and have retained, with the Conservatives, a decided majority in the Legislature.

The elected to Congress are, Messrs. Wise, Taliaferro, Hunter, Botts, Hill, Goggin and Mercer—7 Whigs; and if Barton successfully contests Lucas's seat, 8 Whigs. Messrs. Garland and Hopkins—2 Conservatives. And Messrs. Banks, Beirne, Coles, Craig, Dromgoole, Johnson, Jones, Lucas, Rives, Steinrod and Samuels—12 Tories, or 11 if Lucas loses his seat, as it is said he undoubtedly will. In the last Congress there were six Whigs, and three Conservatives, including Mason who was only opposed to the Sub-Treasury, but adhered to Van Buren.

The following is stated to be the result according to the Whig, Compiler, Virginian, and Petersburg Intelligencer:

	Whigs.	*Cons.*	*Locos.*	*Total.*
In the Senate,	12	3	17	
In the House,	67	10	57	
	79	13	74	166.

It is somewhat doubtful, according to some accounts, whether one of those classed as a Whig is not a Conservative. If so, it would leave 78 Whigs, 14 Conservatives, and 74 Tories. But that would not alter the general result, as there would still be 92 members opposed to the administration, against 74 favourable to it.

In the last Legislature the following was the state of parties:

	Whigs.	*Con.*	*Adm.*
House of Delegates,	71	11	52
In the Senate,	10	3	19
	81	14	71

So that the entire change is *three* in favor of the Administration, after one of the most desperate efforts ever made in any State. The Globe and Enquirer are endeavoring to figure away the Whig and Conservative majority, by claiming the Conservatives as Administration men. But this comes with a bad grace after all the efforts these papers and the whole party made to defeat those very Conservatives, whom they denounced as "Traitors, worse than Aaron Burr." Having been defeated, the organs now coax and puff and cozen the Conservatives, and the "Impracticable Whigs," who would not vote for Mr. Rives. If any proof were wanted that the Globe and Enquirer feel that they are defeated, it is found in this fact. See the following extracts:—

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Six weeks ago, the doughty knight of the Enquirer was mounted on his high horse, with his chapeau over the left eye, giving him a most sinister look, and broad-sword brandishing in the air to the sound of "To Arms! To Arms!" He had just been worked up into a furious passion with the "Coalition," and he swore awfully. Hear him:

"We take up their gauntlet at once, and we defy the whole host of Whigs, Conservatives, (if they please,) or 'Whig Conservatives,' to do their worst upon us. We have already said that 'whatever of energy or of good name we happen to possess, we dedicate to this cause,' and they will find us as good as our word. We shall have a short campaign, but a fierce one."

Well, the campaign is ended, and where is the field marshal now? On his knees, absolutely and unequivocally, imploring these very "Conservatives" whom he defied, not to leave the "Northern man with Southern feelings" in the lurch. CRUTCHFIELD is coaxed, PAYNE and ANDERSON are flattered, and GOOD, of the Ohio Senatorial district, is admonished that his constituents "have lately gone with force in favor of the Administration." What better proof could we have that the champion is floored? Bluster, humbug, fustian, and flattery, all in succession! Still distrustful of them, however, he adds: "But if they were even capable of such apostacy, we have little doubt there are to be found impracticable, firm State Right Whigs enough in the Legislature to forbid the bans, and defeat the consummation." Hard resort, to be thus thrown upon the mercy of the Nullifiers. Did mortal ever witness any thing more absurdly ludicrous, or more emblematic of the wanderings of a perturbed spirit?

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Both the Globe and Enquirer set down R. M. T. Hunter, as a "Sub-Treasury, Anti-CLAY, State Rights Whig," and thus attempt to patch up the waning fortunes of their chief. The shamelessness of these organs is beyond all example. It was precisely because Mr. Hunter *refused* to declare him "Anti-Clay," and for Van Buren, that the Party brought out a whole-hog sinker and swimmer in opposition to him. They first exert all their faculties to defeat Hunter—and when foiled in this, they turn about to slaver him with their praise! Faugh! Their venom and their varnish excite an equal degree of contempt.

The utterly ridiculous character of the Globe's estimate is exhibited in the fact, that it puts down but *two* Conservatives as returned to the House of Delegates! It was necessary to its purpose to figure out 84, but even with the above palpable perversion, it was *one* short, and therefore took a Whig! The Enquirer, ever ready to reciprocate courtesies, will in turn copy the Globe's statement, and between them they may make out to bewilder their readers until the Southern elections are over. But the delusion must have an end. Human gullibility can scarcely swallow all that is offered.

"We have *saved* the State!" cries the "sentinel on the watch-tower!"

"The State is *not* safe!" cries the self same watchman. "Rives is to be Governor, and Leigh Senator!" Help, "honest Conservatives!" Have pity on us, sweet Nullifiers! Save us from this "foul plot!"

This is the amount of the last outpouring of the Enquirer. 'Tis ludicrous enough, in all conscience; but the agony of the veteran will surpass all endurance, when he finds his coaxings fruitless, and his threats derided. The Nullifiers in the main have no "bowels of compassion" for such a sinner.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

We put it to the Richmond Enquirer whether it is exactly *decent*, after *abusing* the Conservatives, for the last four months, to turn right round, and commence honeying and *couring* them, as soon as it is found that their *votes* are wanted! It seems to us that such a course is calculated rather to *disgust* than to succeed. We are well satisfied to let the Conservatives do what is right, according to their own judgment.

"It is amusing to look over the returns of this election, and the political character given to the members elect, as published in the Globe. When the first returns came in, and indicated that the Administration was likely to have a decided majority on joint ballot, the Globe invariably set down the Conservatives as Federalists. In this way it had parted with several—but when the signs began to portend defeat to the Loco Focos, the official journal, slyly and one by one, began to reclaim the Conservatives: first it took forcible possession of the member from Fluvanna, one of the counties in Mr. Garland's Congressional District, and which gave him a very large majority over Gen. Gordon, and in which Mr. Payne, who was one of Mr. Rives' fastest friends, was re-elected almost without opposition! Then it carried off Mr. Venable of Prince Edward, another decided Conservative, who stood by Mr. Rives without flinching, and who, by way of derision, designated the editor of the Enquirer as 'the retreating Conservative!' Finding all this of no avail, when the returns from Little Tennessee were received, it laid claim to the whole batch of Conservatives from that district, and registered them as good Democratic Republican Loco Focos! and to make out a good account, it actually, in the last extremity, pounced down on several Whigs!—*Baltimore Patriot.*

In addition to these evidences, the Enquirer denounces most bitterly, what it calls "an outrageous plot," "a foul scheme of intrigue," &c. which is no less than that the Whigs and Conservatives had agreed to elect Rives as Governor and Leigh as Senator. The Whig denies the plot, and shows that a hoax been played off upon the Enquirer. But it will be at once seen that this amounts to an admission on the part of the Enquirer, that the Whigs have the *power* to do these things, else what were the use of the plot? If the Administration had the majority, as the Enquirer *almost* brings itself to say, how could its opponents effect their "foul scheme?"

The North Carolinian reads us a long homily on good manners, amounting to this,—that when the North Carolinian deliberately and repeatedly misrepresents the Observer; and allows its correspondents deliberately to publish a falsehood, respecting the Observer and its Editor, and then refuses to publish that Editor's reply, it is highly rude and ill-mannered of the Observer to resent these repeated attacks, and to call a falsehood, falsehood; a slander, slander; and a misrepresentation, misrepresentation. These things, forsooth, are "billingsgate," and "dirt," in the eyes of the squeamish Editor of the North Carolinian; but breaking the 9th commandment, when your neighbor can be injured thereby, is a marvellous proper deed! "Good breeding" consists in slandering your neighbor, but it shocks the sensitive nerves of the Carolinian & Co. to have their falsehoods exposed! We will misrepresent the Observer, (says, in effect, the Carolinian,) and allow our correspondents to tell all sorts of falsehoods about its Editor, and not permit him to contradict them, but we will not "get into the gutter, and throw dirt, or bandy billingsgate;" and if the Observer should expose our unfairness, why then we will swear that he is ill-bred, spiteful, childish, petulent, malignant, and ill-humored." Out upon such hypocrisy!

Then again it is all fair and proper for the Carolinian and Co. to call us Federalist, (notwithsanding we are no Federalists,) because the name is odious among the people; but it is a high crime for us to call its party a Tory party. We have too long forborne to retort the Tory epithets, and we rejoice to find that our shot is felt, as we intended it should be. When the Tories learn to treat the Whigs with courtesy, then may they expect its return. For one, we mean hereafter to meet the reproach of "Federalist," with the application of a cognomen at least as appropriate.

But the Carolinian, which has done its utmost, during the whole period of its existence, to get up a controversy with the Observer, has now discovered that the "boys and negroes" in the streets would be amused by it, and therefore it is now disposed to back out. Though *our* associations have not been among those classes, to enable us to make this discovery, we are quite willing to defer to the better information of the Carolinian, drop the controversy, and put an end to the "*amusement*" of its friends. Provided always, *we be let alone.*

A great Freshet occurred at Augusta, Maine, on the 31st ult., which destroyed the dam across the Kennebec River, which had only been finished a year or two, and cost a million of dollars. A number of houses, machine shops, and mills, were also washed away. This is a heavy calamity, not only because of the actual loss, but because this dam furnished probably the most extensive water power in the Union, and many mills and factories were in process of erection about it.

PERIODICALS.—We have received the May No. of the Knickerbocker, or New York Monthly Magazine, which, always one of the best American Magazines, has now the additional and powerful attraction of the pen of Washington Irving. Two of the best articles in this No. are from his pen, and others by Simmes, Colton, &c. It is adorned with a beautiful plate of the Lake of the Dismal Swamp.

We have also the June No. of the Southern Literary Messenger, which, among much matter to approve, contains an unworthy attempt to deprive N. Carolina of her cherished jewel, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. As the work has just come to hand, we have not time to enter once more into a full statement of the evidence on which that document is founded, *as on a rock;* but a very brief notice will suffice to exhibit the baseless nature of the argument of "Investigator," and indeed to show, that the paper which he has brought to light, adds proof, where none was wanted, of the genuineness of the Declaration.

The writer in the Messenger, who signs himself "Investigator," produces a copy of a preamble and four resolutions, recently discovered by Peter Force, Esq. in a newspaper, printed on the 12th of July, 1775. *Where* the paper was printed he does not inform us. These resolutions purport to come from *a Committee*, and are dated "Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg county, May 31, 1775." They commence with the following words, "This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves," &c. Then follow the preamble and resolves, for which we have not now room, but which are *totally different from the Mecklenburg Declaration.*

"Investigator" pretends that these resolutions were all that were adopted in Mecklenburg, and that of course the manuscript Declaration found among the papers of Gen. Davie; the similar paper seen by Gov. Stokes among the papers of Williamson, the historian; and the same Declaration, recorded word for word in the Rev. Humphrey Hunter's "Journal of the War in the South,"—were all spurious. To establish this pretence, he not only would set aside all these as forgeries, but he would discredit the testimony of Col. Polk, of Gen. Davidson, one of the signers, of Gen. Graham, and of Capt. Jack, all of whom were present, as they aver, on the 19th and 20th of May, 1775, (and not on the 31st,) when the Declaration was adopted, not by a *Committee*, but by a Convention regularly chosen by the different militia companies of Mecklenburg, and whose deliberations were witnessed and applauded by a crowd of people, comprising "perhaps half the men in the county."—To establish this pretence, he must set aside the names of the 27 citizens, members of that Convention, which were formally appended to the Declaration, but are not found attached to the resolutions of the *Committee*, dated May 31. This is a mass of testimony not to be shaken.

But we have said that these newly-discovered resolves themselves furnish testimony to the genuineness of the Declaration. It will be recollected, that a "Committee of Public Safety" was appointed and organized by the Convention which adopted the Declaration. The following is the caption of the resolutions adopted on the 31st May:—

"CHARLOTTE TOWN, MECKLENBURG COUNTY,
"May 31, 1775.

"This day the Committee met, and passed the following resolves," &c.

What Committee? Why, the "Committee of Public Safety," created by the Convention held 11 days before. And the resolves now discovered do but carry out the purposes of the Declaration under which the Committee acted.

This is clear enough to any one willing to be convinced, however difficult it may be to satisfy the people and the journals of Virginia. "None so blind as they who *will not* see."

MORE SILK WORM EGGS.—Henry A. London, Esq. of Pittsborough, it will be seen, advertises a large quantity of the best species of Silk Worm Eggs. He is one of those who have been engaged in the Silk business, not with a view to a mere speculation in the Multicaulis, but for the purpose of making silk; and he has sent us a specimen of his sewing silk, of as beautiful color and texture as any we ever saw, which we shall be happy to exhibit to any persons feeling an interest in the subject. He informs us that there is already sufficient silk in Pittsborough to make a lady's dress. We rejoice to hear of such enterprize, and trust that it will be amply rewarded.

Whilst on the subject, we may mention, that the inventor of the Machine for reeling and twisting silk, by which both processes are accomplished at the same time, (a girl of 12 years of age being able to reel 7 lbs. of silk per day,) expects, we understand, to visit this State this Summer, to dispose of the right to use his machine. This invention supplies the great desideratum in the silk business; and as an evidence of its value, we learn that the right for the State of Virginia has been sold for $49,000.

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We cannot too often recommend this Institution to the notice of Southern young gentlemen pursuing a Medical course, either on account of the high character it sustains, or of the better knowledge of Southern diseases to be obtained there than at the North. Any Southron who has ever had occasion to call a Physician at the North, cannot but have seen how ignorant he was of the peculiar diseases of our climate. How many Southern young men, too, fall victims to the severity of a winter's residence in one of the Northern cities. And lastly we would urge a motive of patriotism. Let us no longer send to the North for every thing we want, though often to be had better and cheaper at home. It *has been* too much the custom to send there. Let us learn to encourage our own Schools, our own merchants, and our own mechanics. By this means we shall enrich and be enriched, and have the satisfaction of knowing that we have benefitted those whose feelings and interests are identical with our own.

As kindred to this subject, we may mention, that we have received a Catalogue of the Students at the Hillsborough Academy, which, under the control of its experienced head, Wm. J. Bingham, Esq., has attained a high degree of prosperity. It now has a list of ninety-nine Scholars.

Also, the Annual Catalogue of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, which embraces 247 Students, and 9 Professors.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop ENGLAND's Visitation to Fayetteville will be on the 16th inst. and to Raleigh on the 23d.

Dr. Dyott, the celebrated Loco Foco Banker, of Philadelphia, has been convicted of swindling, on a most extensive scale. Sentence is not yet passed, as he has moved for a new trial. The legal punishment is, confinement at hard labor for from one to seven years. But the Richmond Compiler, more unmerciful than the law, suggests that he be sentenced to swallow, daily, a number of his own pills.

WHIG CONVENTIONS.—The last Hillsborough and Ashborough papers contain the proceedings of the District Conventions held in those places, to nominate candidates for Congress in opposition to Dr. Montgomery and Mr. Fisher. We wish we had room for their insertion. They breathe the noblest spirit,—such a spirit as not only deserves, but will command success.

In the Orange District, where Dr. Montgomery's politics are well known, the Whigs have brought out GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq. of Raleigh, a gentleman of fine talents, and universally respected for those virtues which adorn private life, and which will secure him a high rank in that public station to which we hope he will now be called. He has never been in public life, but we understand is exceedingly popular, and will give Dr. Montgomery a race that he will have reason to remember.

In the Chatham District, the doubts which have hung over Mr. Fisher's politics, have not been removed. It appears to be impossible to tell what he is. The Whigs therefore have brought out Dr. PLEASANT HENDERSON, of Salisbury, about whose politics there are no doubts. There is nothing non-committal about him. As the Raleigh Register remarks, if Mr. Fisher comes out boldly as a Whig, the contest will probably be a close one; but if not, it can harly be doubted that Dr. Henderson will be elected, in a District which counts its Whig majority by *thousands.*

LAUNCH.—A beautiful steam boat, called the WILMINGTON, built by the Wilmington Rail Road Company, and intended to ply between Wilmington and Charleston, was launched at Baltimore on the 1st inst.

FLORIDA.—The Seminole War is to be *ended* once more. Late accounts show, that instead of making peace, the Indians are still making war, with all their might. See another column.

THE DUEL.—The Northern papers are still engaged in discussing the question whether a duel was or was not fought by Jo. Seawell Jones and H. Wright Wilson. People in that region must be much more difficult of conviction than we are here, if this is necessary. There is no doubt upon the subject here. The last that was heard of Mr. Jones, was, that he was *sloping* for the South. Probably those troublesome fellows who sometimes pester a man with most uncivil attentions, have ere this written G. T. against his name.

The Baltimore Chronicle, in contending that the duel was a hoax, relates the following characteristic anecdote:—

"Shocco is famous for these pranks. About two years ago, he went round to all the principal hotels in Washington, inquiring what sort of accommodation he and his family could have for six thousand a year. Straightway it was noised about, that he was to be Secretary of the Navy; and the vigilant and "graphic" correspondent of one of the papers cited his application at the hotels as proof positive that the place had been offered him. How else, reasoned this profound observer of men and things, was he to get six thousand a year!"

The Tolls collected on the New York Canals during the past month, amounted to $300,438. A splendid revenue, the result of the liberal and enlightened policy of that great State.

TENNESSEE.—Letters from this State give confident assurances that Cannon (Whig) will beat Polk (Tory) for Governor, from 15 to 20,000 votes. And that there is a strong probability that her whole delegation in Congress will be Whig. In the Western District, young Crockett's opponent has backed out, finding a contest hopeless. The election will take place in August.

The Standard is still harping upon its pretended "coalition between Whiggery and Abolition," to use its own characteristic and elegant language. "The creature's at his dirty work again." What avails it, that we prove that many of the leaders of the Tory party at the North are leaders of the abolitionists! What avails it, that we quote from the Bay State Democrat, an organ of the Tories, that "Democracy is but another name for abolition! What avails it, that we show off the Standard itself as the apologist and eulogist of Dr. Duncan, one of the most bitter abolitionists! What avails it, that we give Mr. Van Buren's vote in the New York Legislature, instructing its members of Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri or any other State into the Union, except with a prohibition of slavery! What avails it, that we show the whole course of the Standard on this subject is calculated to promote the views and designs of the abolitionists! None of these things have the slightest effect on the rhinoceros hide of the Standard; but they convince the people of its mendacity, and induce them to look upon it as a wolf in sheep's clothing, bent upon the destruction of the fold.

Even in its last number, the Standard has a long article, in palliation of Dr. Duncan's abolition letter. If one would believe the Standard, the letter is a very harmless letter, merely denouncing "slavery in the abstract;" opposed to any interference with the Southern States upon the question," &c. Let us see what is the language of this letter, first premising that the Standard is the only Southern print—No, not southern print, but newspaper printed in the South—that has ever attempted to justify or palliate it. Let it be remembered, that the letter was written in answer to questions propounded by the abolitionists, and was intended to propitiate them, and secure their votes for Duncan, who was then a candidate for Congress. That it did secure their support, and his election. Let it also be borne in mind, that the Standard once thought, or pretended to think, that the sentiments of that letter were so shocking, and abominable, that it pronounced it a Whig forgery. *Now*, since Duncan has acknowledged it as his own, the Standard has discovered that "it opposes any interfence with the southern states upon this question."

But to the extracts:—

Extracts from Dr. Duncan's Letter.

"So long as I have a seat in Congress, I will receive and present abolition, and all other kinds of petitions, proper to be presented.

"*Question* 2.—"Are you opposed to the admission of any new State into the Federal Union whose Constitution tolerates slavery?" *Answer.*—I am.

"*Question* 3.—"Is it in your opinion the constitutional right and the duty of Congress, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia?"

"I regret to say, that I am neither prepared nor qualified to answer this question, either to my own satisfaction, or that of others."

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings, my education, the circumstances that have surrounded me through life, together with my principles of what I believe to constitute the natural and political rights of man—all conspire to make me abhor it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth. Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies than all other human evils put together. * * * * * * The anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest upon every thing upon which you can cast your eyes. Every prospect seems to be withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity. In short, almost every institution, every prosperity, public and private, seems to be sickening and dying from the corrupting and corroding effects of slavery. But the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution."

TORY CANDOR.—The Richmond Enquirer is making a prodigious outcry against some of the Whigs of Richmond and Petersburg, because they availed themselves of their constitutional right to vote in several counties in which they possessed freeholds. This being their right, under the Constitution of Virginia, one would think, that not the individuals, but the Constitution itself, is to blame. But the beauty of the joke is, that the Editor of the Enquirer himself, as well as numbers of his own party, did the same thing, voting in every county to which they had access, and in which they possessed the right! The Richmond Whig makes this statement, which is not denied, and is susceptible of the clearest proof. The Globe and the Standard of course repeat the Enquirer's doleful complaints.

THE SPOILS.—The persons appointed by the Governor of Maryland to represent that State in the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, have, by virtue of the power thus conferred, removed the former President and four out of six of the Directors, and appointed others who do not now, and never did, own a single share of the Stock of the Company! This looks like putting the lamb in the keeping of the wolf. The only reason assigned is, that the old President and Directors were Whigs, and the new ones are Tories. Francis Thomas, Member of Congress, is the new President.

The Columbia Telescope makes the following reply, in an honest spirit, to the complaint of a couple of his subscribers, to whom he tells home truths:

"Two of our subscribers complain to us that their eyes are tormented by seeing in our paper long quack advertisements for a year at a time. We have only to say that we publish them because they are paid for—in which respect they have the advantage over many of our patrons. Our subscribers need neither read the advertisement nor take the physic, unless they choose to do so."

[This is exactly applicable to our case.
Fayetteville Observer.]

"I did'nt like our minister's sermon last Sunday," said a deacon, who had slept all sermon time, to a brother deacon. "Did'nt like it, brother A? Why, I saw you *nodding assent* to every proposition of the parson."
Claremont Eagle.

The Boston Times says a chorister lately pitched a tune so high that the choir had to adjourn to the belfry to reach it.

Singular Circumstance.—A gentleman just returned from over the Lake, states that one of his friends, while hunting, had the misfortune to catch a severe cold, which settled in his face, and prevented his shaving for several days. As a remedy for the cold, some tea was prepared made from the leaves and seeds combined of the "Morus Multicaulis"—the gentleman awoke next morning with a mulberry on every hair of his beard—several worms among his whiskers, and a silk night-cap which the little rascals had made during the night. The gentleman has been offered $3,000, to stand in his neighbor's yard as a mulberry grower." The offer has not been accepted; he says, he intends staying at home to make silk, and give mulberry parties to the young girls in the summer. If he really does commence the silk business, we'll send him a gallon of Monongahela to assist him in *reeling.*—*N. O. Times.*

The Vicksburg Sentinel says that there are in Mississippi about 1,000 men employed in mixing liquors, and 750 engaged in the production of paper money; yet the whole male population over the age of 21, amounts to only about 35,000. Is it any wonder that the people of that State complain about "hard times."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Doct. T. N. Cameron,	John MacRae,
Warren Winslow,	L. S. Belden,
David Reid, Jr.,	J. C. Dobbin,
J. W. Sandford,	J. H. Cook,
B. W. Robinson,	Isham Blake,
Jas. H. Hooper,	H. L. Holmes,
Henry McLean,	E. J. Hale,
John Winslow,	T. L. Hybart.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on Thursday evening, the 6th instant, at the residence of Wm. Wall, Esq., by Thos. Allen, Esq., Mr. HAINES RICHARDSON, of Bladen, to Miss SARAH RANDLE.

DIED,

In Girard, Alabama, on the 28th ult., Mr. MALCOM CAMERON, after a short illness of three days. Mr. C. was a native of Richmond county, North Carolina, and left a large connection of friends and acquaintance, and was beloved by all who knew him.
[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 12.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	5 a 6	Wheat, nominal.	
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 11.

Turpentine $2 50; Tar 1 50; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring do. 11; Scantling 4 50 a 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn. 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 90; Salt, coarse 45; Rice $4 50.

Turpentine and Tar advanced. Flooring in demand. Scantling, dull. Wide boards, moderate demand. Timber, in good demand. Bacon, plenty. Lard, scarce. Corn, becoming scarce.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 137 bbls. Bacon, 19,019 lbs. Corn, 20 bu.

CHERAW MARKET—June 7.

Bacon 11 to 12½; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 12½ to 13½; Corn 87½ to 1 00; Flour 5 00 to 6 55; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt 2 75 to 3 00.

COLUMBIA MARKET—June 8.

Bacon 10 to 12; Cotton 18; Flour 6 50 to 7 00; Corn 95 to 1 10; Molasses 45 to 50.

NEW YORK MARKET—June 7.

Flour 5 75 to 6 87. Corn 92 to 44. Cotton, small sales, only to manufacturers, at 14 to 15¾. Humphreys and Biddle, of Liverpool, have issued a circular, offering to advance 11½ cents on all cotton forwarded to them, and to hold the cotton until the depression is over. It is hoped that this will have a good effect.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY

ARRIVALS.

June 3.—Schrs. Alfred F. Thorn and James Hand from New York. 6.—Brig Joseph Richards from Charleston; Schrs. Roanoke from Providence, Regulus and Catharine from New York. 7.—Brig Angeline from New York; Schrs. Thames and Gilbert Hatchfield from Charleston. 8.—Brig. Betsey & Jane from Philadelphia. 9.—Schrs. Undaunted and Orleans from Charleston. 10.—Schr. Repeater from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

June 6.—Schr. Myers from New York. 7.—Fr. Brig Victorine from Bordeaux, Brig John Hancock from Boston; Schrs. Savage from New Bedford, Agties and H. Camerdon from Philadelphia. 8.—Schr. Patriot from Providence.

STOCK OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

MR. THOMAS C. BLAKE having in view a change in his business, will, on Wednesday the 19th inst., proceed to sell at Auction, at his Store on Market Square, a large proportion of his present Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Leather & Groceries.

The Sale will be positive, and terms liberal.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST,
Auct'oneer.

June 11, 1839. 49-4s

Two Crop White—1,000,000.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Million of the two crop White Silk Worm Eggs, laid this spring and selected with great care from the whitest, and finest cocoons. Those who purchase immediately, will have the advantage of raising two crops this season. I shall have my second crop for sale about the 15th or 20th of July next. Price $1 per thousand.

H. A. LONDON.

Pittsborough, May 31, 1839. 49 *f.*

WANTED.

A SINGLE HORSE BAROUCHE or BUGGY; Apply at this Office.

June 10, 1839. 49tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Smith, deceased, at the June Term, 1839, of the County of Cumberland, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D. A. T. SMITH. } *Ex'rs.*
ARCH'D. SMITH. }

June 4, 1839. 49-3w

Further Notice.

THE Executors of the last Will and Testament of Duncan Smith, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday the 10th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., a quantity of Furniture, implements of husbandry, &c. Also, a young negro slave.

—ALSO,—

Will be sold at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 9th day of July next, THE FAYETTEVILLE CANDLE FACTORY, with all its Furniture. Also the HOUSE, on the corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. Terms made known at sale.

June 4. 49ts

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Robert Cochran, Jr., for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall, on Tuesday the 2d day of July, 1839, expose to sale at Public Auction, for Cash, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, containing two hundred and thirty-two and a half acres, more or less; on the North East side of the Cape Fear River, about 3 miles from town;—said Lands formerly owned by Gov. Holmes.

JOHN KELLY, *Trustee.*

June 12, 1839. 49-2wpd

Accommodation Line.

THE Subscriber has established a Line of Hacks from Fayetteville to Wilmington, on the old Stage route, via Elizabeth Town, running three times a week; viz: Leave Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 A. M. Leave Wilmington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Fare as formerly. Good Stages and Horses have been provided, and the drivers are accommodating; and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction. Seats can be secured on application to Mr. James H. Allen, Agent, at Mrs. E. Smith's Boarding House.

DAVID TAYLOR, proprietor.

June 10, 1839. 49-3w.

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the county of Chatham, N. C., eighteen miles south west of Pittsborough, so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. His houses are convenient and roomy, and families can be accommodated with separate rooms. The proprietor will use every exertion to make the situation of those who may visit the Springs comfortable. He thinks it entirely unnecessary to add certificates to recommend the water, though many could be given: but he thinks the many cures which have been performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtue of the water in many diseases.

TERMS OF BOARD:

One dollar per day, six dollars per week, twenty dollars per month—children and servants *half price.*

He would further inform the public that there will be a Hack conveyance, from Hackney's stage house, on the Raleigh and Salisbury stage line, seven miles from the Spring, which conveyance will commence the 15th of July, and continue during the season, in readiness at all times to meet the stage.

☞ The subscriber hereby informs the public that the above property is *for sale.*

WM. BOWEN.

June 1, 1839. 49-3w

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in the month of March last, a Negro girl named CATHARINE, belonging to the Estate of Jas. Baldwin. She is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville or in Bladen, where she formerly lived in or about Elizabeth. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me in Fayetteville.

H. M. JOHNSON.

June 8, 1839. 49-3w-*pd.*

Sale of Valuable Property.

BY virtue of Deeds of Trust, executed to me by Peter Lemessurier, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall on the 27th day of June, 1839, in the town of Pittsborough, offer for sale, that well improved two story house and lot, lately occupied by him. The Lot contains one acre, and has upon it all the necessary out houses, and is a most desirable place of residence for a gentleman and his family, on account of the healthy section of country in which it is located, and the good society in and near said town. Also, at the same time, thirty-five acres of LAND, adjoining the lands of Thos. I. Davis and Thos. Ward—house-hold and kitchen furniture, and a likely negro woman and her child. The sale will be made at said dwelling House. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. The above mentioned House and Lot may be purchased at private sale, on application to John G. Marshall.

THOS. G. SCOTT, *Trustee.*

June 5, 1839. 49-3w

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*tf*

100 REAMS FOOLSCAP PAPER,
100 do. Imperial Printing do,
100 do. Medium do. do,
8 do. Super Royal do. do,
50 do. Wrapping do,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

VALUABLE

Summer Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Chas. T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor.

THOMAS ASHE.

March 9. 36*tf*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Valdson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839 37*tf*

PILES &c. HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-1Y

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Jonathan Hailey, Charles Hailey, John W. Hailey, and others,

vs.

Lorenzo Hailey, Leon Permenter, Mary and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioners should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Abscilla Hailey,

vs.

Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.

George Allen and Angus Martin, in support of the Last Will and Testament of John McCallum.

vs.

Henry Jolly, Mary Jolly his wife, and Jas. McCallum.

ISSUE DEVISAVIT VEL NON.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Jolly and Mary Jolly his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in Fayetteville, N. Carolina, that they personally appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for Montgomery County, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid paper writing shall not be admitted to probate, as the last Will and Testament of John McCallum, dec'd.

Witness, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

FAR. MARTIN, C. S. C.,
By N. KNIGHT, D. Clk.

[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE And Trust Company. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked.) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69*tf*

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

March, 1839.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr. Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5½ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.

ALEX. L. WALKER.

March 12, 1839. 37-3*M*

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10¼ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10.000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tID

Blanks for sale at this Office.

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Canlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

March 25, 1839. 38tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c., All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.